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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

APRIL, 1902.  
(JUNE.)



At mihi plaudo  
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. 1, i. 66.*

BOSTON:  
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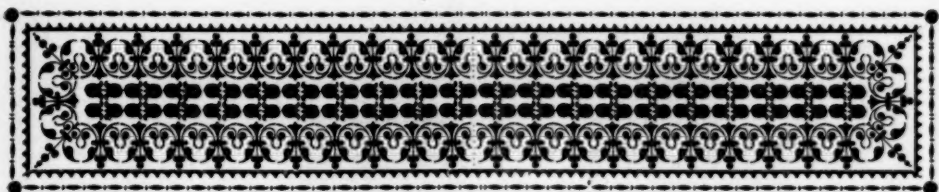
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ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS  
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.





# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVI.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1902.

No. 4.

## ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

### VIII. SYRACUSE, 4.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



E have seen that in the ancient Greek democracies—those early prototypes of our own great republic—it was possible for one born in the lowest rank of life to attain, by force of natural talents, the highest position in his state. So had risen Gelon and Dionysios; so was to rise Agathokles, now chief actor on the Syracusan stage, a man even more astonishing in his rapid elevation from humble beginnings, in the startling alternation of his brilliant successes and all but crushing failures.

In many respects differing widely from his great predecessor, in a foreign birth, a jovial demeanor, an ostentatious confidence towards the common people whose support was the foundation of his power, in a total absence of pose as the champion of Greater Hellas against the barbarian, and in a deliberate wantonness of cruelty unsurpassed in the history of despots, Agathokles yet closely resembled Dionysios in his low origin, his gradual but resistless rise, his personal courage, his skill as general and statesman, and in the extreme development of that inseparable attribute of genius, the power to seize and improve each passing opportunity, and to convert apparently unavoidable defeat into victory.

Thus the handsome young potter rose from a youth which later legend filled with miraculous portents, to become in turn chiliarch general, tyrant

and king; to ally himself by marriage with the most powerful Greek monarchs of his day, and to rule despotically with varying fortunes for nearly thirty years the Syracusan dominion, which was extended by his matchless energy and military skill until it included all of Greek Sicily, several Carthaginian provinces, much of Magna Graecia, and many Hellenic lands.

The twenty-eight years of Agathokles' reign fall into three natural divisions, each of which is represented by some distinctive peculiarity in the Syracusan issues. Period I, extending from the year 317 B. C., the actual commencement of his tyranny, embraces the seven years of consolidation and expansion throughout Sicily. Period II, opening in 310 with the Punic invasion of the island, shows Agathokles, in no wise disheartened by apparently overwhelming defeat at home, undergoing the adventures of his novel and perilous African expedition; while Period III finds the tyrant either again in his own land — its complete re-enslavement follows as a natural sequence — or later engaged in those foreign conquests on the coasts of Italy and Hellas, which filled the closing years of his active and adventurous life.

#### AGATHOKLES.

102. Tetradrachm, wt. 262 grs. Period I, B. C. 317-310. (Pl. VIII: 1.) Obv. Head of Persephone to left, wearing wreath of barley-leaves, ear-ring of three pendants, and necklace of pearls; around, three dolphins; beneath, NK; border of dots. Rev.  $\Sigma\text{ΥΡΑΚΟ}\Sigma\text{ΙΩΝ}$  in exergue. Quadriga to left, horses galloping; above, triskelis; monogram AN.

We recognize in this obverse one of the many direct copies of the Euainetos dekadrachm head, while the quadriga likewise is an imitation, in its conventional scheme resembling perhaps most closely Kimon's medallion design.

That this issue appeared towards the end of the first division of Agathokles' reign, after his subjugation of the greater part of Greek Sicily, is evident from the presence over the quadriga of a symbol new to Syracusan coinage, the triskelis or triquetra.

This figure, of eastern origin, undoubtedly in its beginning symbolized some form of solar worship. The ancient conception of the sun as a flaming chariot, in which Phoibos Apollo, the radiant god of light, was rapidly borne across the sky, would naturally become typified by a single wheel, first with four, and then, still more simply, with three spokes. A bend in each of these spokes, and corresponding gaps in the circumference, give us a form which an imaginative mind would easily convert into legs and feet, without any sacrifice of the original idea of rotary motion. We have in fact a pronounced example of the constant artistic struggle to produce some familiar shape from a conventional figure.

Certain early coins of Asia Minor bear the triskelis as type or adjunct, and Agathokles doubtless placed it on Syracusan coins in triumphant symbolism of his extended dominion over the three-cornered island. The peculiar appropriateness of this choice is shone by the continued use of the triquetra, even up to the present time, as the distinctive badge or arms of Sicily.<sup>1</sup>

The monogram AN has, by what may seem a fanciful interpretation, been considered to contain a reference to Antandros, the trusted brother, whom Agathokles on the eve of his departure for Africa appointed governor of Syracuse.

This coin though openly imitative, displays great beauty of execution, and presents most pleasingly all the well-known charms of feature and expression. That we are, however, approaching the days of decadence appears from one slight peculiarity, the clearly defined dots in which the inscription letters end; a style of treatment which although dormant for yet half a century, becomes a distinguishing mark of the latest Syracusan issues. These dots are of course evidences of the use of a wheel for die-cutting, and as was shown in a former article (III Magna Graecia) they result from omitting the final elaboration with the graving-tool; an omission due not so much to haste or carelessness as to a perverted idea that such a want of finish increased the artistic effect of inscriptions.

#### AGATHOKLES.

103. Stater, wt. 133 grs. Period I, B. C. 317-310. (Pl. VIII: 2.) Obv. Head of Pallas Athene to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, ornamented with griffin. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Pegasos flying to left; above, triskelis; beneath, ear of barley.

Again, as in Timoleon's time, an imitation of current Corinthian staters, so influential in perpetuating the type of the Pallas head, which we shall now find appearing at intervals during the continuance of Syracusan coinage.

On the reverse are seen as symbols the significant triskelis and Persephone's barley-ear, which latter implies that the Maiden's worship, so pre-eminent in Syracuse, is to suffer no neglect in spite of the manifest dedication of this issue to her rival goddess.

It appears from this and the preceding coin that Agathokles, whose early pose was that of a "simple citizen," did not yet feel sufficiently well established in his position of despot to make any change in coin-inscriptions, which, remaining as always, still proclaim the issues as "of the Syracusan people."

<sup>1</sup> In an interesting and exhaustive paper on the "Coinage of the Isle of Man" (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1899), Mr. Philip Nelson discusses at length the origin and history of this emblem, which in the thirteenth

century was transported across the seas by a Sicilian princess-bride, to form thenceforth the recognized armorial bearings of the little Manx kingdom.

## AGATHOKLES.

104. Tetradrachm, wt. 264 grs. Period II, B. C. 310-306. (Pl. VIII: 3.) Obv. Head of Persephone to right with flowing locks, wearing wreath of barley-leaves, single pendant ear-ring and necklace of pearls; behind, ΚΟΡΑΞ. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΞ Nike half draped, standing to right, erecting trophy; on right, triskelis.

Although as a rule, for illustration, preference is given to coins acquired from well-known collections, yet this example from a private source is so superlative in excellence of style, technique and preservation that the charming Bunbury specimen (No. 477), also in my cabinet had to be passed by.

We see that the head of Persephone has assumed a new aspect; a softer and more youthful representation with long gracefully flowing locks now depicting the Maiden goddess, whose inscription ΚΟΡΑΞ shows the devotion of this issue to her special cult.

First of all Greeks, and indeed Europeans, to lead a hostile force against Carthage, Agathokles had in 310 B. C. landed on the African coast, in pursuance of an original and hazardous scheme; no less a one than to find in the actual subjugation of the great Punic city the most effective method of diverting from Syracuse the persistent Carthaginian attacks, and of terminating if possible the frequent invasions of Sicilian lands. To inspire his soldiery with the courage of despair, he conceived the daring resolution of burning all his ships, in which lay their only hope of escape if defeated; and omitting no incident of religious pomp and ceremonial, Agathokles and all his captains applied their consecrated torches, each to his own vessel, invoking by this solemn fiery dedication the divine aid and guidance of those tutelary goddesses of Sicily and of the lower world, Demeter the Mother, and Persephone the Maiden.

That this appeal seemed not made to unresponsive ears is shown by the reverse type, which portrays victory completing the erection of her trophy by affixing a Punic helmet to the upright support of the panoply; in symbolism of those early astonishing successes of the Syracusans, when at one time it seemed as though the aim of the expedition was near accomplishment, and that Agathokles might become lord paramount of Africa as he was of Sicily.

That in his new pride the tyrant now began to assume the royal title appears from the reverse inscription, wherein for the first time since the beginning of Syracusan coinage, the name of an individual takes the place of ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. The omission of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΞ, however, and the use of the adjectival form ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΞ (probably with *distater* understood) show this change to be merely tentative, and that even the hardened despot felt a certain dread of possible accusations of disrespect towards the State and impiety towards the gods; the latter being doubtless in his eyes the far less serious charge of the two.



Mr. Percy Gardiner suggests a close and interesting parallel between this Nike and the contemporaneous Aphrodite of Melos; and certainly these two figures show great similarity in motive and treatment of drapery; probably however a resemblance only accidental, or due perhaps to the same influences. The superiority of this Victory over that on its imitative coin from contemporaneous issues of Seleukos I, will appear when, in the study of Asiatic coinage, we arrive at our consideration of the series minted by the Seleukid kings of Syria. Such triumphal types must have been inspired by those continuous and stupendous struggles with alternating victory and defeat, which were, in the east and in the west, the natural consequence of the dismemberment of Alexander's vast dominions among the Diadochoi.

## AGATHOKLES.

105. Tetradrachm, wt. 263 grs. Period II, B. C. 310-306. (Pl. VIII: 4) Obv. Similar to last (No. 104), ΚΟΡΑΞ. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ Similar to last.

This coin, intended to copy the preceding as closely as possible, and yet, in marked contrast, presenting every quality to be shunned by coin-art, in its barbarous style, weak execution, wretched fabric and most debased metal, is here introduced as throwing an interesting light upon the vicissitudes of a tyrant's career.

The early promise of Agathokles' triumphs in Africa, far from actual fulfillment, had suffered a complete blight. Defeats and disappointments, with the consequent sullen discontent of the army, had made more and more precarious his position in a distant, hostile land; and it was probably in an effort to allay the mutinous spirit of his soldiery that this issue was struck, and payments of long-deferred arrears were made. The straits of Agathokles compelled the debasement of his available silver bullion to the utmost possible degree consistent with circulation, as appears from a glance at the brassy appearance of the original of this illustration. "Camp pieces" are always the result of unavoidable emergency; but coins such as these, especially when contrasted with his beautiful issues of only a few years earlier, almost the finest productions of Greek dies of the day, show the depths of poverty, bitterness and discouragement to which the tyrant's bright prospects had sunk.

## AGATHOKLES.

106. Gold Stater, wt. 88 grs. Period III, B. C. 306-289. (Pl. VIII: 5.) Obv. Head of Pallas to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, ornamented with griffin. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Winged thunderbolt; T.

We now arrive at the third period of Agathokles' reign when, the African expedition having ended in total failure, the tyrant was once more in Sicily, smarting under the miscarriage of all his plans, and burning to compensate



for a succession of disappointments. Here his comparatively defenceless island enemies lay ready for the exercise of those methods so dear to his savage nature,—fire, sword, torture, slavery; and the unprovoked destruction of Segesta, with the pitiless, wanton massacre of all its inhabitants, the even more cruel and cowardly slaughter of the unfortunate Syracusan relatives of his soldiers in Africa,—a quick revenge for their having, on his desertion, revolted and slain his sons left in command,—together with the gradual but complete destruction of the exiled Syracusans who were so continually plotting and warring against him, re-established Agathokles' power on a broader and firmer basis than ever. That his assumption of the regal title was now an established fact, and as such was recognized far and wide, is shown by this coin.

The course of eastern events for the latter half of the fourth century, embracing the conquest of Hellas by Philip of Macedon, the wonderful victories and dominion of Alexander the Great, the dismemberment of this empire among his generals, and their establishment of distinct kingdoms and dynasties, must have been followed in the west with the deepest interest. Agathokles, considering himself the peer of Ptolemy (his father-in-law), of Seleukos, Antigonos and Lysimachos, whose heads or those of the deified Alexander, directly contrary to accepted Hellenic usage, adorned their several coinages, and whose title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ lately assumed, formed part of the inscriptions, doubtless gladly followed examples so congenial, and ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, the first instance in Syracusan coinage of the full royal title, celebrates his triumphant spirit.

The thunderbolt, which has already appeared as a type in connection with the head of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer), if of any special significance here, can have been adopted by Agathokles only in ironical allusion to the former freedom of the Syracusans, and may show the established strength of a tyranny which feared not any ill effects from irritated popular passion.

#### AGATHOKLES.

107. Stater, wt. 105 grs. Period III, B. C. 306–289. (Pl. VIII: 6) Obv. Head of Pallas to left, wearing plain Corinthian helmet. Rev. Pegasus flying to left; beneath, triskelis.

108. Stater, wt. 104 grs. Period III, B. C. 306–289. (Pl. VIII: 7.) Obv. Similar head, but to right.

(From the Montagu sale.)

Similarity of style and fabric, as well as a marked reduction in weight from like examples of an earlier date, have caused these coins to be assigned to the same final period of Agathokles' reign as the gold stater just examined. The absence of any inscription is also a sign that the Syracusans as a people no longer enjoyed the right of coinage.

Agathokles' end formed no exception to the almost universal rule regarding tyrants, and his awful and unlamented death in 289 B. C. by poison at the hands of a favorite and trusted slave, left Syracuse without a recognized successor to his supreme command.

[To be continued.]

### CORONATION MEDALS STRUCK IN AMERICA.

It is a somewhat singular and interesting fact that medals to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII, of England, should have been struck in America, in the State of Massachusetts, and on the territory of that Province in New England which took the lead of all the Colonies in the Revolution against the authority of the British Ministry, — for as will be remembered, the leaders declared that all the blame of the opposition to the crown was due to the ill advised course of the ministry of King George the Third, and not to the King himself, and professed, for a long period after the outbreak of active hostilities, an unswerving loyalty to the throne. No doubt the medallists of England are working at this very hour, under the greatest pressure, to supply the enormous demand for souvenir medals, which will appear as the day of this great event approaches, and to bring out a bewildering variety of glittering and attractive pieces, to decorate the breasts of the faithful subjects of the new monarch. The first to be shown, however, on this side of the water, is a "Yankee notion," produced at Attleborough, Mass., within a few weeks to fill an English order.

Several months ago Mr. Charles M. Robbins, a well-known manufacturer of jewelry in that town, thought he saw a new opening for American enterprise in this direction, and crossing the ocean he secured a large order — amounting it is reported, to some \$40,000 — for striking a great variety of coronation medals, for English dealers. Numerous competitors from France and Germany, as well as from the English establishments engaged in such work, were in the field against him, and confident of securing the order; but the enterprise of the New Englander and the excellence of the samples which he exhibited, won the day. The plan was so quickly conceived and so expeditiously carried out, that Mr. Robbins was hardly missed by his neighbors until he had returned; and even then, the secret was so well kept that it was only by chance that the first shipment of three thousand pieces came to light.

It is stated that there are to be several varieties of these medals, and that they are to be widely distributed; many will be sold to the visitors who will throng the city to witness the spectacular ceremonial, which has been a rare event in recent English history; few of those now living saw her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, when she assumed her coronation vows, and the reign of her grandfather, George III, was nearly as long as her own. These

American medals are of course unofficial pieces; for those could be produced only by royal sanction at the British mint, by its duly authorized officials, and after prolonged and careful study by the best medallists of the kingdom; they are simply a private venture; they are intended to be scattered for sale throughout the various towns and cities all over the Empire, but especially in London, as popular souvenirs of the occasion, and are similar in purpose to the numerous and attractive "Royal Medals," of various designs, so often issued in the last decade or two, by the well known house of George Kenning, of London.

Thus far we have seen only one of the eight varieties recently announced. The devices born by the others will have reference it is said to events more or less closely related to the occasion, the special guests of the Empire, the loyalty and joy of the people, or to bodies with which the King was officially connected, while Prince of Wales, — as the Masonic Grand Lodge, and the Honorable Artillery Company, for example, — or to the Colonies of the Empire, etc.; but particulars as to these have not yet been made public; and whether these are included in the American order does not yet appear. Examples of the first of these are already offered in the jewellers' shops in New York, and can be obtained in Boston of A. Stowell & Co.

The device of the piece which will be the leader of the series has on its obverse crowned busts, accolated, of the King and Queen, three-quarters facing to the left, wearing the robes, collars, crosses and jewels of their station. Legend, above, BORN · 1841 · ASCENDED THE THRONE · 1901 · CROWNED 1902 · below, finishing the enclosing circle, · H · M · EDWARD VII · KING — H · M · ALEXANDRA QUEEN ·

Reverse, The Royal arms, with crest, motto, and supporters, on an ornate shield, surrounded by the legend, EDWARD VII KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES ACROSS THE SEA AND EMPEROR OF INDIA The shield is enclosed in an order chain, to which is suspended the "George," indicated on the piece merely by the war horse of the patron saint of England, the space being too minute for the dragon. The colors of the blazon, the "garment," and motto ribbon are supplied by enamels, which give a certain attractiveness to the piece, but there is no room for a careful drawing of the charges. Roses, thistles and shamrocks are intertwined with the motto ribbon.

The principal medal is about the size of a dollar (24), and has been struck in various metals, sterling silver, composition gilt, and bronzed; much the larger proportion are to be finished in the last two styles.

The projector of this novel undertaking has stepped into a high degree of popularity among his fellow citizens, and some are even suggesting that he has shown such marked executive ability and forethought that a seat in Congress would be a fair recompense.

BRISTOL.

## MEDAL FOR PRINCE HENRY.

THE VISIT of Prince Henry of Prussia to America was marked by various tributes of good will, throughout the country, as every one knows; but there was one feature of his journey of special interest to numismatists. While in the city of New York he was presented with a finely executed gold medal, struck under the direction of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of that city, to commemorate the event. Beside the single impression in gold which was given to his Royal Highness, three hundred impressions in pure silver were struck from the dies for the members of the Society and their friends who may wish to obtain one. The custom which was inaugurated by this Society some years ago, of issuing occasional medals of a commemorative character is a most excellent one, and well maintained in the present example. The medal is size 44, American scale, and the dies were prepared by Victor D. Brenner, who designed the piece.

Obverse, a fine bust of the Prince, in profile to left, clothed in the uniform of his rank as a naval officer; he wears an order chain with the cross of the Black Eagle hanging on his breast, with other emblems of the various knightly bodies of which he is a member. The name of the artist appears in small letters behind the head of the Prince. The portrait is said to be an excellent one, and the execution of the dies is highly creditable to the engraver. Legend, on a slightly raised border, · ISSUED · BY · THE · AMERICAN · NUMISMATIC · AND · ARCHAEOLOGICAL · SOCIETY · and at the base completing the circle, NEW · YORK · FEBRUARY · 1902

Reverse, Mercury seated on clouds; he wears the typical winged cap and sandals, and holds the caduceus in his left hand, while with his right he gathers to his breast a large cluster of flowers and fruits. His head is turned to the left, so that his face appears in profile, but the body is nearly facing. Near his left knee are two shields bearing the arms of the Empire and of the United States, the latter at the right; drapery floats from behind his shoulders, and a portion of it falls across the thigh of the left leg; the attitude suggests expectancy, and the device is perhaps typical of the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which has so wonderfully increased within the last decade, rather than of that growing friendship between the two peoples which it is the hope of the Emperor may be developed to a still greater degree by the visit of his brother. Legend, on a circular band similar to that on the obverse, TO · COMMEMORATE · THE · VISIT · OF · HIS · ROYAL · HIGHNESS · PRINCE · HENRY · OF · PRUSSIA ·

We are informed that impressions can be obtained of Mr. Edward Groh, one of the officers of the Society, whose address is 1271 Broadway, New York, and that the price to all, members or others, has been placed at ten dollars.

M.



## THE SPRINGFIELD, MASS., JUBILEE MEDAL.

THE Fiftieth Anniversary of the grant of a City Charter to Springfield, Mass., has just been celebrated with elaborate festivities. One of the features of the occasion was a commemorative medal, which was quite generally worn by the citizens. The obverse bears a wreath of laurel, open at the top and tied with a band at the base, where the stems crossed. Within, on the field, is the inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to the upper and lower edge of the medal, SPRINGFIELD MASS. | ORGANIZED A TOWN | MAY 14<sup>TH</sup> 1636 | CITY INCORPORATED | MAY 25<sup>TH</sup> 1852.

Reverse. On the field, two busts, nearly facing, side by side, that on the left slightly surmounting the other, and turning a little to the right; both in citizens' dress. That on the left has his name R. W. ELLIS, 1902, on a ribbon on the truncation, and the other has on a similar ribbon, CALEB RICH, 1852; the two ribbons are united in the centre by a fold of the same, on which is the word MAYORS. Legend, above, 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF SPRINGFIELD MASS. AS A CITY Below, completing the circle, MAY 25<sup>TH</sup> 1902 Over the heads, in a curving line, GOLDEN JUBILEE

Bronze, size 28. Worn with a gold-colored ribbon, attached to a clasp, or bar, on which SPRINGFIELD 1902 The maker's name does not appear on the piece.

C. P. NICHOLS.

*Springfield, Mass., May 27, 1902.*

## ENGLAND'S WORN-OUT MONEY.

EVERYBODY knows that money wears out, but few people have any idea of the extent of the wearing-out process. Those who have never thought of the subject before, will be amazed to learn that John Bull wore out over half a million of money (\$2,500,000) in his pocket during the reign of her late gracious majesty, Queen Victoria.

As a matter of fact, the loss to the Mint during the last eight or ten years of her reign was at the rate of something like £200 (\$1,000) a day, but it must be understood in contemplating this startling fact that light coins have only been withdrawn from circulation in Great Britain since 1892; so that the amount mentioned represents the waste of all the previous years. In the first year of the calling-in of light gold, the total value of the deficiency was over a quarter of a million pounds sterling, (or a million and a quarter dollars,) an average of about 4*d.* on a sovereign.

Since then, of course, the amount has been decreasing year by year — not because sovereigns wear out more slowly, but because they are not allowed to wear so long a time. In 1893, for example, eight and a half mil-



lion light gold coins were withdrawn, and the total loss fell to just over a hundred thousand pounds. In 1894 it fell to half that sum, and has been falling lower and lower till it has probably reached its level at about £20,000. That may be said to be approximately the annual waste of sovereigns and half sovereigns from the wear caused by circulation only.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI, page 91.]

THERE are again certain interpolations to be made.

### V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Asa Gray (1810-1888), of Cambridge, Mass.

1745. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Above, to right, within wreath bound with flowing ribbon, the seal of Harvard University. Inscription, beneath: ASA · GRAY · | M · D · C · C · C · LXXXIV ·

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. Rectangular. Life size. By Augustus St. Gaudens. At the Herbarium of Harvard University. An engraving is in the Boston collection.

Dr. George Francis Heath (1850- ), of Monroe, Mich. Editor of the *Numismatist*. See below, Wright.

Dr. Nicholas Senn ( ), of Chicago.

1746. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust, to left. Inscription: NICHOLAS SENN

*Reverse.* Within circle, Hygieia erect, nude, and facing, with palm leaf on left arm, and a small twig extended by right. At left: AWARDED FOR ESSAY ON SURGERY TO At right: BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Inscription: SENN PRIZE | FOUNDED 1898.

Gold. 20. 32mm. Drawings through the kindness of Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, of Chicago, Secretary of the Association, are in the Boston collection.

Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy Wright (1857- ), of Elmira, N. Y. President of the American Numismatic Association.

1747. *Obverse.* Inscription: AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION | · 1902 · Within field: PRES. | B. P. WRIGHT, M. D. | VICE PRES'S | A. R. FREY | T. GIBBS | — · —

*Reverse.* THE NUMISMATIST | OFFICIAL ORGAN | \$1.00 PER YEAR | G. F. HEATH, M. D. | SEC. & EDITOR | · — · | MONROE, MICH.

Gilt bronze. 22. 35mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1748. *Obverse.* As preceding.

*Reverse.* ADVERTISING NOVELTIES | — · — | J. K. CRANSTON | \* | GALT, ONT. | · — · | COINS ETC.

Gilt bronze. 22. 35mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

1749. *Obverse.* Within a circle, an antique lamp upon two closed books. Inscription: HARRIET STONER · TESTIMONIAL | · 1891 · Without this, upon the main cross tips, above: NEW YORK Below: INSTITUTION At left: FOR — THE | INSTRUCTION At right: OF THE | DEAF & DUMB

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold. Maltese triple cross, with the twelve points tipped with clover or shamrock. 22. 37mm. With ring and transverse bar, similarly tipped at sides and above.

1750. *Obverse.* Field rectangular, and void for name, etc. Upon the cross tips, at left: NEW YORK Below: DEAF & DUMB At right: INSTITUTION Above: HIGH CLASS

*Reverse.* In rectangular field, antique lamp upon closed books. Above: Excellence (in script) At left: IN ALL THE At right: STUDIES Below: JUNE 1889

Gold. Greek cross, with trifoliate tips. 27. 44mm. With ring and ribbon. The Ephraim Holbrook medal, in memory of a gift of twenty thousand dollars to the institution. I owe beautifully executed drawings of these medals, by John Frick, of New York, to the kindness of the principal, Mr. Enoch Henry Carrier. They are now in the Boston collection.

### B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Medical Association.

Besides Nos. 165, 166, and 1652, see above, under Personals, Senn.

### D. *Epidemics.*

Vaccination.

1751. *Obverse.* A protecting shield. Inscription: I AM VACCINATED | WITH | MULFORD'S | VACCINE | ARE YOU?

*Reverse.* Upon inserted card: THE | WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK N. J. | ALLIED PRINTING | (etc., etc.)

Celluloid, with metal rim. 14. 22mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. H. B. Cushing.

1752. *Obverse.* The Geneva Cross. Upon it, transversely, a vaccination shield. Inscription: I HAVE BEEN VACCINATED | WITH MULFORD'S VACCINE | HAVE YOU?

*Reverse.* Upon inserted card: MULFORD'S | VACCINE | ALWAYS TAKES. | MULFORD'S | SEPTIC SHIELD | PREVENTS SORE ARMS. | (etc., etc.)

Celluloid, with metal rim. 14. 22mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Cushing.

### F. 1. *Dentists.*

Dr. T. S. Hitchcock ( ), of Oswego, N. Y.

Upon the reverse of No. 1413, the medallion of Dr. Alfred Porter Southwick, of Buffalo, N. Y., in the Government collection, there is the following: By T. S. Hitchcock, M. D. S., sculptor, Oswego, New York, 1898.

### F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

Besides No. 310, there is

1753. *Obverse.* A. J. BLOCKSOM | (scroll) | DRUGGIST | (scroll) | NEW LISBON. O. (As that of No. 310.)

*Reverse.* Liberty head, to left, within fourteen stars. Exergue: 1864

Brass. 20. 32mm. Edges milled. Impressions from Dr. B. P. Wright, of Elmira, N. Y., are in the Boston collection.

1754. *Obverse.* BOWE'S | 5 | CELEBRATED | ICE CREAM SODA

*Reverse.* Blank, save reticulation.

Vulcanite. Quadrangular. 22 x 32. 35 x 52mm. Rubbings, from Dr. Wright, are in the Boston collection.

1755. *Obverse.* CHUMBACH | — • — | SODA | — • — | WATER | — • — | • COR. BOWERY & FOURTH ST.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Silver. 10. 16mm. A Philadelphia token? Rubbings, from Dr. Wright, are in the Boston collection.

1756. *Obverse.* Within field, a star. Inscription: CHURCH • DODGE CO • | • TROY. N. Y. •

*Reverse.* Within field: 3c Inscription: GOOD FOR | \* AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN \*  
Aluminum. 14. 24mm. Edges milled. Rubbings, from Dr. Wright, are in the Boston collection.

1757. *Obverse.* PAT. JUNE. 16. '68 | THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR CO | PAINT, OIL, TAR. | AND | GREASE SPOTS | REMOVED GRATIS | AT OUR OFFICE | CORNER | B'WAY & FULTON ST. | N. Y. | \* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS \*

*Reverse.* A mirror.

Brass, shell. 22. 37mm. The Boston collection has rubbings from Dr. Wright.

Beside No. 414, there is

1758. *Obverse.* W. E. HAGAN | N° 1 | FIRST ST. | TROY. N. Y.

*Reverse.* SODA WATER | 5 | CENTS (between rosettes.)

Aluminum. 12. 18mm. The Boston collection has rubbings from Dr. Wright.

1759. *Obverse.* CHARLES HOWARD | . . . . | . . . . | 267 MAIN ST. | (a heart) | MEMPHIS | TENN.

*Reverse.* GOOD | FOR ONE | GLASS OF | SODA | OR | MEAD

Vulcanite. 19. 30mm. The Boston collection has rubbings from Dr. Wright.

Of the following, I have been unable till now to give the description.

(543.) *Obverse.* FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS | AN UNFAILING | REMEDY | FOR | DISEASES OF | THE LIVER AND | DIGESTIVE ORGANS | S. STEINFELD | 70 NASSAU ST. | N. Y.

*Reverse.* A one-cent stamp.

Metallic shell. 15. 23mm. Frossard, 174th Cat., 16 Sept., 1901, No. 263.

1760. *Obverse.* Inscription: OLD CORNER DRUG STORE | WEST, TEXAS In field, within beaded circle: ONE CIGAR | 5c

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass. 16. 25mm. Edge of obverse beaded; of reverse very finely so. In Boston collection.

1761. *Obverse.* PALACE PHARMACY DRUG CO. | A. R. TROXELL | \* | MANAGER Exergue, a star.

*Reverse.* GOOD FOR | 1 | GLASS | \* SODA WATER \*

Aluminum. 14. 23mm. Edges milled. The Boston collection has rubbings from Dr. Wright.

1762. *Obverse.* Within circle of fifteen stars: 25

*Reverse.* IN MERCHANDISE | AT | I. F. WARRINNERS | — | DRUG STORE | . + . | ANDERSONVILLE. | IND

Nickel. 13. 20mm. The Boston collection has rubbings from Dr. Wright.

1763. *Obverse.* ARCHIE WHITE | \* — \* | DRUGGIST | \* — \* | PULLMAN, WASH.

*Reverse.* GOOD FOR | 10 | IN TRADE.

Aluminum. 14. 22mm. Edges milled. Wright, *The Numismatist*, Dec., 1901, p. 330, No. 1724, fig.

The following can be admitted solely as showing the medicinal effect of malt liquids in producing peristalsis.

1764. *Obverse.* A hay scale, upon which a person is defecating. Inscription: DOING A LITTLE BUSINESS | ON A LARGE | (scroll) | SCALE

*Reverse.* GOOD FOR | 2½c | IN TRADE | — . . . — | LOG CABIN | \* 253 \* | 1<sup>ST</sup> AVE SO. (Minneapolis.)

Brass. 16. 25mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

#### VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. Personal.

Dr. Henry Curran ( ), of Dublin. Founder of medal at Carmichael School of Medicine. See below, under Medical Colleges.

Dr. Samuel Lee Rymer (1832- ), of London.

Besides No. 812, see No. 1766, below.

Dr. Sir James Young Simpson (1811-1867), of Edinburgh.

I have already referred, in the *Journal* for Jan., 1895, to his great Montyon medal from the French Academy of Sciences in 1858.<sup>1</sup> The following is his special University medal.

1765. *Obverse*. Inscription, upon frosted ground: UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH  
Within field: Session 1851-52 (engraved) | CLASS OF MIDWIFERY

*Reverse*. Within concentric circles, elaborate scroll work. In field: Awarded  
By | Professor Simpson | To | M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Skinner | for the Very Highest Merit as a |  
Pupil. (engraved.)

Gold, with field of obverse in blue enamel. 24. 38mm. With heavy scroll work above, and ring. I owe impressions to Dr. Thomas Skinner, of London, a recipient.

Dr. James Watson (1787-1871), of Glasgow. President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

See below, under Medical Colleges.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

England.

College of Dentists of England. See the following.

Metropolitan School of Dental Science. London.

1766. *Obverse*. Beneath an antique lamp, a shield bearing dental instruments, the staff of Aesculapius, a microscope, and cast of jaw. Below, upon a plicated band: NON SIBI - SED TOTI Inscription: COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND INST<sup>d</sup> 1856

*Reverse*. Within circle: PRESENTED | TO | Richard Harrison (engraved) | STUDENT OF THE | MET<sup>n</sup> SCHOOL | OF | DENTAL SCIENCE | SESSION 1862-63 (engraved) Inscription: THE RYMER MEDAL | + FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY +

Gold. 21. 34mm. Casts are in the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Richard Harrison, of London, a recipient.

Scotland.

Edinburgh. Medical Dep't of the University. See under Personals, Simpson.

Glasgow. Anderson's College.

1767. *Obverse*. Within border of laurel leaves: SENIOR ANATOMY | 1890-91 | HAROLD ASHTON

*Reverse*. Blank.

Gold, silver. Oval, 22 x 26. 34 x 40mm. With loop and ring. I owe rubbings to the kindness of Dr. H. Ashton, of Oldham, Lancashire, a recipient.

Do. Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

1768. *Obverse*. Within field, with flourishes: CONJURAT AMICE | NON VIVERE | SED | VALERE VITA Inscription: FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW Exergue: 1599

*Reverse*. Within field: AWARDED | TO | HUGH W. ARBUCKLE | STUDENT OF MEDICINE | 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1867 · CHEMICAL Inscription: FOUNDED BY THE FACULTY IN HONOUR OF THEIR PRESIDENT JAS. WATSON M. D. Exergue: 1860

Oval, 28 x 34. 45 x 53mm. Accompanied by five sovereigns. I have rubbings from Dr. H. W. Arbuckle, of Thorne, near Doncaster, a recipient.

Ireland.

Dublin. Carmichael School of Medicine.

Beside No. 622, there is the following.

1769. *Obverse*. Between laurel branches, crossed and tied by ribbon: RICHMOND HOSPITAL | OR | CARMICHAEL SCHOOL | OF | MEDICINE

<sup>1</sup> This was in recognition of his most important benefits to humanity, as obstetrician, gynaecologist, predecessor of Pasteur and Lister in combatting the dangers of hospitalism, the discoverer of chloroform as an anæsthetic, and the first thus to annul many of the

perils of child-birth. The above I also mentioned in my paper upon the medals and jetons illustrative of obstetrics and gynaecology (*N. E. Medical Monthly*, 1887, No. 57), and described in full in the *Sanitarian*, for Sept., 1889, No. 1086.

*Reverse.* Within similar branches: SPECIAL PRIZE | AWARDED TO | ALFRED LLOYD OWEN | IN THE JUNIOR CLASS | BY | HENRY CURRAN ESQ. | LECTURER ON ANATOMY | & PHYSIOLOGY | APRIL 1864

Silver. 23. 37mm. I owe drawings to Dr. A. L. Owen, of Kent Lodge, South-sea, a recipient.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Dublin. Richmond Hospital for Epileptics and the Insane. See above, under Medical Colleges.

Do. St. Joseph's Hospital for Children.

1770. *Obverse.* A laurel wreath, in high relief. Inscription: SISTERS OF CHARITY. TEMPLE ST. SURGICAL AND MEDICAL DISEASE (*sic*) OF CHILDREN.

*Reverse.* A similar wreath. SESSION 1890-1891. WON BY M. G. McELLIGOTT

Silver. 24. 37mm. I owe the description to Dr. M. G. McElligott, of Wigan, Lancashire, a recipient.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

England.

Royal Botanic Society of London.

1771. *Obverse.* A mass of palms, tree ferns, etc. Beneath, to right: B. WYON SC. Exergue: 1839

*Reverse.* Within crossed oak branches, tied by ribbon and entwined with roses, thistles, and shamrocks, surmounted by a crown: JOHN W. ELLIS | FOR | A BOTANICAL ESSAY | QUEEN'S JUBILEE YEAR | 1887 Inscription: ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON Exergue: B. WYON

Gold. 33. 52mm. Photographs are in the Boston collection, from Dr. J. W. Ellis, of Liverpool, a recipient.

Ireland.

Dublin. Royal Pathological Society.

1772. *Obverse.* Within crossed laurel branches, tied by ribbon: SOCIETAS | PATHOLOGICA | DVBLINIENSIS | 1838

*Reverse.* Within similar branches: GERALD F. YEO | 1860

Gold. 23. 38mm. I have impressions from Dr. G. F. Yeo, of Totnes, South Devon, a recipient.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VII. HOLLAND. B. 3. *Medical Societies.* (Continued.)

Amsterdam (continued).

1773. Society for the Promotion of Natural Science, Medicine, and Surgery (Genootschap ter bevordering van natuur-, genees-, en heekunde).<sup>1</sup>

*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 14 Feb., 1891, p. 240. I have not yet succeeded in obtaining the description of this medal.

Do. Vaccination Society (Koe Pok-Inentings Genootschap). See under Personals, Themmen, No. 1598.

Do. Dutch Society for the Promotion of Pharmacy.

1774. *Obverse.* Laurel branch, and serpent drinking. B(egeer). U(trecht)., separated by Maltese cross. Inscription: NEDERLANDSCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ TER BEVORDERING DER PHARMACIE

*Reverse.* Crossed laurel branches. Beneath: (C. J.) BEGEER UTRECHT

Bronze. 30. 46mm. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1899, p. 134, No. 209.

Do. International Society of Hygiene.

1775. *Obverse.* Bust of the Queen, to left. Inscription: INT. WEDSTRIJD VOEDINGS-MIDDELEN EN HYGIENE | \* AMSTERDAM 1895 \*

*Reverse.* Oak and laurel wreath.

Gilt bronze. 30. 47mm. *Ibid.*, 1897, p. 256, No. 108.

<sup>1</sup> Founded in 1890. Confers a gold medal every ten years for best microscopic work during that period. The first medal has been given to Prof. E. Haeckel, of Jena, for researches upon deep-sea zoology.



Haarlem. Dutch Society of the Sciences. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1901, p. 210, No. 243. See under Personals, Boerhaave, No. 1534.

Utrecht. Provincial Society of the Arts and Sciences.

1776. *Obverse*. Minerva seated beneath a tree, extending a wreath and holding lance and armorial shield. At her feet an owl, globe, the staff of Aesculapius, and other symbols. In background, the city. Exergue: B. C. V(an). CALKER.

*Reverse*. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: PROV. UTRECHTSCH. GENOOTSCH. V. KUNST. & WETENSCH.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 67, pl. XLIII, No. 480.

Do. Ninth Ophthalmic Congress. 1899.

See under Personals, Donders, No. 1543.

There are also in Amsterdam and other cities in Holland several "life-saving" societies, to encourage rescues from drowning, etc., as the Dutch Humane Society, the North and South Holland Preservation Society, and those of Karen and Rotterdam. Their medals have the legends OB SERVATUM CIVEM, FELIX MERITIS SERVANDIS, etc. Though they are frequently considered as medical, and there are several of them in the Government collection, I am compelled to exclude them as outside the present limits. Of the following, however, exception can be made, as it anticipates the modern scientific method of resuscitation.

1777. *Obverse*. A woman, kneeling and pressing the breast of a drowned person, wards off the scythe of a skeleton which stands in the water. Upon ground in front: J. G. HOLTSCHY FEC. At left, a house. Inscription: REDDITUR HIC ENECTUS AQUIS PATRIAEQUE SUIQUE.

*Reverse*. Within oak branches tied by ribbon: PRINCIPI | SOCIETAS. Inscription: OB SERVATUM CIVEM EX DONO SOCIETAT. AMSTELAED. CIOCCCLXVII (1767).

Van Loon, *Verfolge*, p. 441, pl. XXXVI, No. 399.

#### D. *Epidemics.*

a. The Plague.

Leyden. 1574.

1778. *Obverse*. The city of Jerusalem. Before it a camp, from which an angel drives the soldiers. Inscription: VT · SANHERIB · A · IERUSALEM | 2 · REG · 19 ·

*Reverse*. The city of Leyden, before which the Spanish trenches. Inscription: · SIC · HISP · A · LEYD · NOCTV · FVG ·

Silver, tin. 30. 48mm. Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 90, No. 274. In the Government collection.

[To be continued.]

### ITALIAN COLLECTIONS.

KING Victor Emmanuel III has manifested his interest in the study of numismatics by the purchase of a large collection, known as the Marignoli cabinet, which contains upwards of thirty-two thousand pieces, three thousand of which are gold. It is stated that his Italian Majesty now has the largest private collection in the world. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII has added to the Vatican collection the fine cabinet of six thousand Papal coins, gathered by Cardinal Randi, and the beginning of a cabinet has been made by the civil authorities in Rome, who have purchased the Stanzani collection, the Campani cabinet, composed chiefly if not entirely of gold coins, and one or two others of local reputation, together with the various pieces collected during the last thirty years from excavations in the city. Signor Camillo Serefini has been appointed curator, and the coins are being arranged for study in the "Palazzo de Conservatori."

## MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

## IX.

THE various local "Posts" of the Grand Army of the Republic, the name borne by its constituent bodies of soldiers of the Civil War throughout the country, have medallic badges and medals, which they wear on their public parades, on Memorial Day; on the occasions when, as organized bodies they appear in the grand processions which mark the gatherings of the Grand Encampments of the Order, and on other more private functions, when they assemble in their places of meeting to carry out the purposes of preserving the memories of the great conflict, and providing for the private charities which they have for years so generously dispensed to the sick and needy among their membership. These medals often have some interesting local allusion to the place where the Post is stationed, or to some event, the memory of which may kindle patriotic feeling. Some of these local medals, selected at random from my collection, and worn by Posts in different States of the Union, will next be described.

1. Post 7 of Nashua, N. H., has a medal on the obverse of which appears a circle bearing the arms of the State of New Hampshire, a vessel's hull, nearly ready for launching, with three short masts, from which flags are flying; these arms are encircled by a garter inscribed SIGILLUM REIPUBLICAE NEO HANTONIENSIS (Seal of the Republic of New Hampshire.) Legend, surrounding the seal, POST NO 7 DEPT OF N. H. and at the bottom, filling out the circle, G. A. R. Reverse, A laurel wreath, open at the top, fastened at the base with a small bow of ribbon; the stems do not appear crossed, but are joined as one. Under the junction, in very small letters, the engraver's name, J. K. DAVISON, PHILA. The field within the wreath is blank for engraving. Worn with a blue ribbon, attached to an ornamental clasp, on which in a curving line, NASHUA, N. H. These, like many others, are worn not only by the active members on public occasions as mentioned, but by "Associates," in which case the word ASSOCIATE is usually stamped in gold letters diagonally across the ribbon. This remark applies to many of these pieces. Bronze. Size 20.

2. Post 56, of Cambridge, Mass., has a handsome elliptical medal. On the obverse is a fine view of the famous Washington elm on Cambridge Common, beneath whose branches Washington unsheathed his sword when he assumed command of the Continental army, and took the direction of the siege of Boston, in 1775. Legend, UNDER THIS TREE WASHINGTON FIRST TOOK COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY At the bottom, filling out the legend, which is on a burnished border, is the date, ★ JULY 3, 1775 ★ Reverse, Plain, for engraving the owner's name, etc. Worn with a red ribbon, attached by a ring in the rim of the medal, and suspended from a bar of ornate shape, on which in a small ellipse at the top, in two lines, the first curving, POST | 56; clusters of oak leaves on either side extend to the horizontal part of the bar, on which CAMBRIDGE, MASS. and G. A. R. on a small scroll or ribbon beneath. Bronze. Length of ellipse, 24; width, 30; width of bar, 24.

3. Post 71, of Holyoke, Mass., have a circular medal, of bronze, on the obverse of which is a portrait bust, three-quarters facing to the left, of Gov. Andrew, in citizen's dress; Legend, WE STAND BY THOSE WHO STOOD BY US and beneath, completing the circle, JOHN A. ANDREW Reverse, a view of the Connecticut river, as crossed by the great dam at Holyoke; under the dam, its name, HOLYOKE; beneath this are two national standards crossed, showing the union, and surmounted by a small wreath

of laurel, open at the top. Near the lower edge at the left, the maker's name. JOS. K. DAVISON PHILA. in the usual small letters. No legend. Size 22. Edge ring, white ribbon, and clasp similar to that last described, but with laurel instead of oak leaves; on the small ellipse at the top, G. A. R. on the horizontal bar, HOLYOKE, MASS. and POST 71 on the small ribbon beneath. Width of bar, 24. Many but not all the medals worn by Massachusetts Posts have white ribbons, alluding to the tincture of the field on the arms of the Commonwealth and of the State colors.

4. Slocum Post, of Providence, R. I., use a medal which has on the obverse a portrait bust in profile to left, of the soldier whose name it bears, in uniform. Legend, SLOCUM POST NO. 10 DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND G. A. R. Reverse, The star of the Order, as described; above which, curving to the upper edge, CHARTERED FEBRUARY 27<sup>TH</sup> 1868. Edge ring, yellow ribbon, embroidered with the letters G A R in cipher, in red, white and blue silk. Suspended from a bar having on the centre the armorial shield of the State, bearing an anchor over which HOPE with RHODE ISLAND a word on each side of the shield. Bronze. Size 26; length of bar, 29. The dies were engraved in Philadelphia and the medals were struck by Col. J. K. Davison.

5. Post 30, of Willimantic, Conn. Obverse, A soldier in the uniform of the time of the Civil War stands in the foreground, facing slightly to the right; he leans on his rifle, which is in front of his body; in the back-ground, on the left, a view of a camp, tents, a tree, etc.; and on the right, a pier, on which a figure is standing looking off at a ship in the distance. On a ribbon beneath his feet, 1861-1865 Legend, WE STAND BY OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS Reverse, Inscription in six lines, CARE FOR HIM | WHO SHALL HAVE | BORNE THE BATTLE | AND FOR HIS WIDOW | AND HIS ORPHANS | A LINCOLN Bronze. Size 22. Edge ring, and ribbon of red, white and blue, in perpendicular stripes. Ornate bar, on which in four lines, all but the second curving to conform to the edges, G. A. R. | FRANCIS S. LONG | POST NO. 30 | WILLIMANTIC, CONN. Width of bar, 26.

6. George G. Meade Post, of Philadelphia, Pa. Obverse, Naked bust of Gen. Meade in profile to right; under the truncation, in small letters, H. A. & CO. Legend, GEORGE C. MEADE POST NO. 1, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R. Reverse, A garter or soldier's belt, buckled, with the legend UNA PATRIA UNUM VEXILLUM (One country, one flag); on the belt slide, at the bottom, in an ellipse, U S The centre of the field within the belt is plain for engraving. Bronze. Size 24. Edge ring, blue ribbon, on which is woven a large cipher of G enclosing A I R, the letters in yellow, the last two barred with red; on the G at the top, MEADE POST and on the bottom, PHILADELPHIA The ribbon is attached to a bar with semi-circular top; on the centre is a horse's head, with bridle, to right, emerging from a shield, with OLD BALD in two lines at top and left (this was Gen. Meade's famous charger, well known to the troops); above the shield an eagle with wings displayed, on a ducal coronet; scrolls curving upward on the right and left, the former with APPOMATTOX the latter with GETTYSBURG; under that on the left, a horseshoe surmounted and crossed with a broken sword, the hilt above, and two small crossed cannon beneath the hilt at the left; on the right is a bayonet on a broken musket barrel, piercing a spur, with an anchor beneath the point at the corner. Beneath, on the left, CHARTERED and on the right, OCT. 18<sup>TH</sup>. 1868. Width of bar, which is of bronze, 24; height, 14. Struck by Davison, in Philadelphia.

7. Post 51, of Philadelphia. Struck to be worn at St. Paul, 1896. Obverse, on the field, a sheep to left, standing; a ram to right behind her, and a lamb lying on the

ground in front, alluding to the name of the Post, LAMBS, which is stamped in gilt on the ribbon, which is of light blue. Legend, separated from the field by a radiated circle, and on a deadened border \* POST 51 \* above, DEPT. OF PENNA. G. A. R., below. Reverse, A five-pointed star in the form of the star of the Order, with trefoiled points, each incused with a small six-pointed star, and on the three lower points of the large star G A R also incused; on the central circle, which is roughened, 51; a ribbon with plicated ends resting on the two upper points, has POST Legend, extending downward from the ribbon scroll, \* DEPT. OF PENNA. G. A. R. \* Bronze. Size 20. Worn with an ornate bar, on which ST. PAUL 1896 The bar is of bronze. Length, 24; height, 10. This medal was also struck by J. K. Davison of Philadelphia; the popular name of the Post was given, as we are informed, not as usual from some distinguished officer or gallant comrade, but in allusion to a group of "innocent" members, who were active in its formation, and known by the soubriquet of "The Lambs."

8. Post 63, Philadelphia. A star-shaped planchet, trefoiled on the points which are bordered with small circles and the field of each point having a triangle divided into three small triangles with their apices touching a central boss; on the field, in a circle, the bust of Gen. Birney in uniform of his rank, three-quarters facing to right. No legend. Reverse, Plain, save for the inscription in four lines, the first and last forming a circle, GEN. D. B. BIRNEY | POST 63 | —•— | G. A. R. | DEPT. OF PA. Edgering between the two upper points; upper and lower bars with a blue-edged ribbon and the national flag in colors (eight stars in the union, and thirteen stripes) woven, falls from the upper bar, which is of ornate form, and has in three lines, POST 63 | G. A. R. | PHILA. the first and last curving to the edges; the bar shows a break in the die on some impressions. Bronze. Size of star from point to point, 31; width of upper bar, 28; height, 10.

9. U. S. Grant Post 28, Chicago. Planchet in the form of a canteen, with the "mouth" at the top; the strings falling over its face make an enclosure for the bust, in profile to left, of Gen. Grant in citizen's dress. Legend, on the left, DEPT. OF and on the right, ILLINOIS with the initials G. A. R. below. Suspended by two chains from an ornate bar which has on the upper, semicircular, part, U. S. GRANT POST beneath which is a roughened ellipse with a large 28 and CHICAGO curving upwards, below. The reverse of the canteen is entirely plain. A blue ribbon falls from the bar behind the piece. Bronze. Size of canteen, width, 22; height, 24; width of bar, 24; height, 15.

C. P. NICHOLS.

[To be continued.]

## GREEK AND ROMAN COINS IN THE ART MUSEUM, BOSTON.

LOVERS of ancient coins in the vicinity of Boston will be interested in examining a collection of 466 pieces, selected for their artistic value, and lately opened to inspection in the Art Museum. Twenty-three are Roman coins, of Imperial types, and all but one with portrait heads, admirably preserved. All the rest are Greek, gathered "from all parts of the Hellenic world, from Southern Italy to Egypt." Among these there is a decadrachm of Syracuse, by Euainetos, but unsigned, and belonging to the series so lucidly described in a recent number of the *Journal* by Mr. Benson. This is in remarkably fine preservation, as is also an interesting tetradrachm of Agrigentum.



## A REPORTER'S STORY OF AN 1804 DOLLAR.

THERE seems to be something wonderfully attractive to the pen of the reporter, in the Dollars of 1804, and the blissful ignorance of facts in the case well known to every collector, which the average newspaper story about this particular coin displays, is singularly refreshing. Indeed we have sometimes thought that a collection of the romantic tales on the unexpected appearance of one of these pieces in some far-away village, and its veracious history, would furnish an amusing contribution to the Curiosities of (Numismatic) Literature, as fascinating almost, as the pages of D'Israeli's volumes. One of the latest of these narratives, remarkably complete in its details, appeared in a despatch printed on the first of June in Boston, as coming from Cleveland. One might think it was two months behind time. How much truth there may be in its account of the tribulations of the "secret service officials" we do not know; but we think it quite as truthful and accurate as the rest of the story; if those officials know anything of the subject, they must be aware that (1) there were not 19,000 pieces of this coin struck in 1804; (2) that that issue was never recalled, because there was none; (3) that the "four" owners of a genuine 1804 are as mythical as the rest of the tale; (4) that the use of *paste* to unite two pieces of silver so that experts were unable to detect the alteration in the coin is almost as wonderful a discovery as the wireless telegraph; so complete was the adhesion that the supplementary 4 was removed from its place with difficulty by a sharp instrument! But the richness of the narrative must speak for itself, and because of its very absurdity, we give it place in the *Journal*. The curious blending into one of widely different occurrences is not the least amusing part of the story. We add a few comments in brackets, to the newspaper account.

## COIN MYSTERY SOLVED.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31. — The sequel to the "1804" silver dollar investigation, which has got one man in jail, and worried the secret service officials for several months, has disclosed one of the cleverest plots of counterfeiting that Treasury officials have yet discovered.

Of all United States silver dollars, specimens of the 1804 issue are the most valuable. Nineteen thousand of these dollars were turned out by the Philadelphia mint. [1. This deduction from the Mint Report has been shown to be without a sound foundation]. Later the issue was recalled, and all but four of the total issue have found their way back to the Treasury and were destroyed. [2. This perhaps refers to the surreptitious issue of a few pieces about forty years ago.] Two of the four that were not returned are in New York, and two in Boston; one of them being a part of a rare collection of coins to the Boston Art Museum. [3. Simply contrary to fact. If there were such a piece there, of the "restruck issue," the "secret service officials" would be justified in seizing it. The difference is easily distinguishable.]

Several months ago B. H. Smith of Lima, O., offered to sell an "1804" dollar for \$25. Government officers learned of the coin, and Capt. Abbott of the Secret Service Department began an investigation. He found Smith and placed him under arrest on a charge of having in his possession a counterfeit coin. Smith protested that the coin was genuine. He said he had bought it from a school teacher in Hamilton, O. The teacher, he said, had the coin in his possession for sixteen years. He had got it from an old German who had served in the English army, and had received the coin with his pay when discharged from the army. The German kept the coin for six years.

Sure as were the officials that the coin was a counterfeit, they were altogether unable to establish the fact. Two reasons they offered for their belief — one that all



coins of the issue had been accounted for [4. If this be true, a catalogue of all "accounted for," for comparison with Mr. Nexsen's list, as printed in the *Journal*, would be invaluable], and another that the coin was scarcely worn. The more experts who saw the coin, however, the more differences of opinion there were. It was a perfect specimen, correct in weight and without a blur. The question finally resolved itself to the conclusion that if Smith's coin were genuine, one of the other four which had been so carefully guarded for so many years, was not. The owners of the four dollars were communicated with and these coins were subjected to a careful examination. [5. The addresses of these four owners, if they could be furnished, might strengthen the tale. Unfortunately, however, the *Journal* for April, 1891, gave the ownership of *twelve*, and later of one more; thirteen in all can be traced.] All were declared genuine, but to all appearances none were any more so than Smith's. [A "Mr. Smith," of Chicago, was said to own one a few years ago, which on examination, as stated by Mr. Nexsen in our pages, proved to be an alteration. The piece under notice may be the same.]

Through illogical conviction, rather than any good reason, Capt. Abbott stuck to his belief that the coin was a counterfeit. The dollar was sent to the Treasury Department for a final opinion. After a careful examination the Treasury officials failed to establish the spuriousness of the coin. A new test was made and the whole problem was quickly solved.

By the use of a very sharp instrument the figure "4" was removed from the face of the dollar. Below the figure the face was perfectly smooth. The rest was clear.

A silver dollar of some issue before 1810 was secured. There are many of them and they are not very valuable, the 1804 issue being the only one of the decade that was recalled. [6. Why should a genuine issue have been *recalled*?] By patient work the last figure on the dollar was scraped off, leaving the first three figures of the date. A figure "4" was cleverly cut out and pasted in the place of the removed figure. It was very securely fastened, for it was with much difficulty that the figure was removed. [7. The difficulty of removal of a *pasted* figure could only be excelled by the difficulty of accepting the story.]

By the discovery of the Treasury Department the holders of the genuine 1804 dollars are much relieved ["For this relief much thanks"], and Smith's dollar lost in value an even \$1000.

#### A NEW CONTORNIATE.

THE *Revue Numismatique* gives the description of an unpublished Contorniate recently added to the cabinet of the Museum at Treves; it was found in the ruins of Augusta Trevirorum; the obverse has a charioteer labelled TIMENDVS driving a quadriga: whether this was the name of the man himself or expresses the hope that he is "*one who should be feared*," does not seem to be settled, but the latter is probably the interpretation, for the reverse has the victorious charioteer standing between two altars; he holds a whip in his right hand, and the palm branch of a victor in the contest in his left. The legend is KALORONE NIKA; the last word may perhaps be an abbreviation of Nikator (signifying *conqueror*), and gives his name (?) but we have seen no explanation confirming this.

## THE CATHERINE PAGE PERKINS COLLECTION OF ANCIENT COINS.

IT is most encouraging to all earnest students of numismatics to observe the increasing interest in the study of ancient coins. A recent number of the *Boston Transcript* has an excellent article on this subject, *apropos* of the Catherine P. Perkins Collection lately deposited in the Art Museum, Boston; aside from its comments on this fine cabinet, and some other objects there deposited, of classic interest though less closely related to coins, it gives such a complete yet succinct *resumé* of the subject, that we believe it will be of value to many *Journal* readers if we reproduce it in our pages. It is only through acquisitions by our Museums and public institutions, of sketches of this character, and the faithful study of their contents, so frequently and earnestly advocated in the *Journal*, that American students can ever take a place beside the numismatic scientists of England and the Continent. We still cherish the hope, which we have so often expressed, that our Government will turn its attention to the foundation and endowment of a coin department, either in connection with the Mint—which already has the nucleus of an interesting collection—or with the Smithsonian Institution, or a National Museum, like the British Museum in London.

One of the most striking differences between ancient and modern coins, though not the only one, is due to the fact that the early coins were struck without a collar to give the coins an exact circular shape. The irregularity of form which is the result of the older process not only gives the old coins a distinguishing characteristic which testifies to their antiquity, but makes them seem much more closely allied to hand work, and therefore more individual. The age of machinery, and consequent uniformity, had not reduced everything to the same mechanical level of quality, and a coin struck by the old Greeks is, not infrequently, a distinct contribution to art as well as to history. The importance of the study of coins is constantly becoming more widely realized, and the great European museums devote immense sums to their coin collections. There is hardly any phase of ancient life and manners upon which the coins of the time do not throw light, and even if this were not so, the best ancient coins of the classical period would still stand as invaluable examples of pure art, affording a standard for all future numismatics.

The Catherine Page Perkins collection of Greek and Roman coins, nearly five hundred of which have now been placed on exhibition in the room of the Greek gems, bronzes and terra-cottas at the Museum of Fine Arts, may be considered the beginning of an important part of the work of the Museum—and an admirable beginning—for in quality the coins shown are of the highest and most beautiful kind, illustrating the finest types struck by the various Greek States and colonies. They are not only of remarkable interest, artistically and historically, but they afford an object lesson of great significance, exhibiting the infinite superiority of the old coinage over the new, and the unspeakable deterioration that has taken place in this branch of art. It is to be hoped that a printed catalogue of the collection may be made, as it would be of much service to students of numismatics, and a useful guide to a casual visitor. A descriptive catalogue, explaining the mythological symbols employed by the Greeks, and other such details, would stimulate interest in the collection and be an aid to intelligent study of it. The artistic quality of the coins speaks for itself, but all the ramifications of the science of numismatics, so intimately allied to ethnographic, literary and religious studies, are well calculated to arouse popular interest. The owl, the tortoise, the lamb, the crab, the bull, the eagle, the horse, the lion, the ox, the

dove, the fish and other animals, wild and domestic, which appear on these coins, as well as mythical beasts and birds, such as the winged horse or the centaur, all have a distinct meaning.

The very earliest examples of coins, made in the seventh century B. C., in Ionia, are here shown; they are primitive and rude indeed, having the shape of a bead, and the size of a small pea-bean, upon which is the imprint of a simple geometrical die. From such crude beginnings the art developed rapidly throughout the Greek world, until, in the coinage of Athens and of Syracuse, we have those unsurpassed examples which are still the best existing types of metallic currency, manifesting, on a small scale, the exquisite taste and sentiment, the knowledge and skill, of a race of unrivalled plastic artists. It is remarkable in what a perfect state of preservation these very old coins come down to us, particularly those of gold, in which so much less alloy was anciently employed than at later stages. The pieces are, of course, chosen with a view to their exceptionally fine condition, and must therefore be those which, by various chances, escaped the usual hazards of attrition in daily usage. Most of them look as new, so far as the results of wear are concerned, as if they had been coined yesterday; the relief is sharp and clear, and there is no evidence of that incessant journeying from hand to hand and from purse to purse which is the common lot of *Regina Pecunia*.

#### UNITED STATES TRADE DOLLARS.

##### [A BIT OF HISTORY.]

THE United States Trade Dollar was one of the disappointments of its period. The constant demand for Mexican Dollars in the Orient, and for Austrian or Maria Theresa Dollars in certain parts of Africa, led some individuals to believe that a market could readily be found, to work off a part of the superfluous product of the silver mines of the West. Great preparations were made to get out an attractive coin which, in beauty of execution, purity of metal, and intrinsic value, should surpass its competitors. The mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City were equipped for striking them, and in 1873 the first pieces were ready for export. Columbia seated on a bale of cotton, extending the olive branch of peace with her right hand, while her left, holding a scroll inscribed Liberty, falls beside her, and a sheaf of grain behind the bale, furnished the device which was to win the approval of the "heathen Chinese," and the shrewd merchants and tradesmen of the Celestial empire.

Unfortunately for the promoters of the scheme, the Chinese were not attracted. The Act that provided for coining the pieces allowed them to be used at home as "legal tender." There were difficulties in the way, for their weight slightly exceeded that of the Standard Dollars, by seven and a half grains; and in the hope that they might win favor, by necessity perhaps, rather than by desert, the law which authorized "Trades" discontinued the coinage of "Standards." The effort proved futile; the legal tender quality was abolished in July, 1876, and after a six years' struggle, the plan proved

to be a complete failure, and in 1878 Standard Dollars were again coined. For five years longer the Trades were struck in Philadelphia, for Proof sets only, and then ceased to be coined. Large numbers went to the melter, after they had ceased to have any value except as bullion, and now they are seldom seen except in the cabinets of collectors. The proofs bring premiums from 50 cents upward; uncirculated specimens are quite rare, and it would now be difficult to obtain a complete set of the various dates and mint letters.

The experience of the Government with this issue was such that it probably will be long before it is repeated, while the less valuable Mexicans retain their popularity among the almond-eyed people — an inexplicable fact that Mr. Bryan may ponder over, in his hours of contemplation. DWIGHT.

### OUR RAREST COIN.

"What is the rarest coin struck in the United States?" Very probably the answer to this question by the average collector would be "The Dollar of 1804." This reply, however, would be wrong from at least two points of view. The *Journal* showed some time ago, in an argument which has not been successfully disputed (to the writer's knowledge), that the existence of the United States Dollars coined in 1804, is mythical. That there are a few genuine Dollars bearing that date is true; that these few were struck at the Mint something like forty years later than the date they bear, is fairly well established; the number of these is uncertain; that there were also a few fraudulently uttered by certain employees at the Mint some years later still, most if not all of which were discovered, called in, and suppressed, is commonly reported and believed; this last issue is distinguishable by certain peculiarities needless to mention here. It is an indisputable fact, therefore, that Dollars bearing the date of 1804 have been coined and passed out from the Mint; whether these were ever put in circulation, or were merely struck as trial pieces, is a matter of no consequence in deciding the question of comparative rarity.

But there is one piece struck by the Government which is unique, not a single impression from its dies having ever passed beyond the portals of the Mint at Philadelphia; this coin is the first of the series of Twenty-Dollar gold pieces, which began, by the date borne upon this piece, in 1849, the year of the discovery of gold in California. From the fact that it was actually struck in the year that it claims to have been minted, and from the further fact that no duplicate ever was or will be struck, I may rather say can be, for the dies have been destroyed—its double right to excel the rarity of the 1804 Dollar is firmly and immovably fixed.

It would be interesting to guess what this coin would bring, if offered to the competition of collectors. Its genuineness and rarity as established by the official records is beyond dispute; and we may fairly infer that it would command the highest price ever paid for an American coin. But speculation and guesses are all that anyone can offer. Its value is in a large degree merely sentimental, and as it is not likely that the test of the auction room will ever be applied to this Queen of American coinage, it will remain an unknown quantity. Collectors may set their own price, without fear of contradiction.

R. C. P.

*Philadelphia, May 24, 1902.*



## ROMAN COINS FOUND IN CORNWALL.

A LARGE hoard of Roman coins found in Cornwall, England, in 1869, but never published until now, is described by Mr. Haverfield in a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (London). It appears that two laborers found hidden in a sort of pocket composed of three stones, a tin jug, which was fastened with a wooden plug. It contained about twenty-five hundred small bronze coins, which dated from the third century. The finders divided the pieces at the time, but Mr. Haverfield has traced more than two thousand of them, and finds they represent in all fifteen Emperors, from Valerian to Probus. The types, so far as he was able to describe them, present nothing specially new to collectors — but the find is interesting inasmuch as the jar or jug which contained them was of the Cornwall metal — tin — and as showing the success of a persistent endeavor to discover and locate the scattered pieces exhumed so long ago.

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## THE "CRYSTAL PALACE" MEDAL.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER, now of New York, before he left Boston a year or more ago, caused a medal to be prepared and presented to that chorus of the "Co-operative Festival Society of Great Britain," which should render most artistically the Hallelujah Chorus at the August meeting of the Society in 1900. Dr. Lorimer was president of that body, and we believe personally presented it. The medal was of gold, size three inches in diameter, which, save perhaps for sentimental considerations, gave it its chief value, for it was merely an engraved piece, bearing on its face a view of the front of Tremont Temple, Boston, on a shield — a building as devoid of architectural beauty perhaps as any in the city; over the shield is a cross within two wings, somewhat resembling a "lure," said to be the Lorimer crest: mottoes, UPWARD above, and ONWARD below, on ribbons, and the American and British flags with the respective mottoes of the two countries, complete the design. The reverse has for a legend the first words of the anthem, — the name, title (D. D.), and home of the donor, and the purpose of the medal.

We depart from our custom of excluding accounts of all engraved medals from the *Journal*, in mentioning this, for it has a certain local interest in its relation to the popular preacher whom it exploits, and is a good example of what passes for a "medal" among those who possess neither numismatic taste nor knowledge. It is perhaps a shade better than the diamond-bedecked jewels, presented to popular favorites, but all such substitutes for true medals have neither artistic nor permanent value, except for the intrinsic worth of the metal of which they are made. This particular example is neither dignified nor "pretty."

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## NOTE ON SPRINGFIELD JUBILEE MEDAL.

SINCE page 106 was printed, Mr. Nichols has informed us that the dies of the Springfield Jubilee Medal were cut in Philadelphia, and the pieces were struck by Mr. J. K. Davison of that city. One impression was struck in silver, as the first prize for the athletic sports in Forest Park; the second prizes were bronze, gilt, and the third were bronze, as described. — Eds.

## EDITORIAL.

## THE RESTRIKES OF 1804 DOLLARS.

ONE or two references made on a previous page to restrikes of the Dollar of 1804, surreptitiously issued, may well receive some further comment for the benefit of recent collectors, who are not aware of the facts, as well as for those of an earlier period who may have forgotten the circumstances.

It was early in 1859, that the few owners of those Dollars bearing the attractive date of 1804, which were accepted as genuine issues, were startled to learn that a number of these pieces, evidently from the Government's dies and entirely uncirculated, were on the market and could be had for \$25 each. Less than twenty-five years had elapsed since the rarity of this particular date had been observed. It is now too late to discover whether this had its influence in determining the date to be placed on the experimental patterns (which the editors believe all "genuine" 1804 Dollars to be, and struck when a change of type was contemplated, and not in the early days of the Mint, — see *Journal* for July, 1899), or whether the designer dated the piece as the successor of the last of that type. How many of those patterns were struck will never be known, but there were probably about a dozen, perhaps more; and the manner in which they got into circulation, whether in some irregular way, or by carelessness or indifference (for the appetite for the collection of United States coins was not very ravenous at that period), will probably remain a mystery. However this may be, the great difficulty in obtaining Dollars of this date had established an extremely high price for them as early as 1850, and their fortunate possessors valued their treasured examples accordingly.

It was therefore with some dismay that the owners heard, in 1858-9, of the new discovery; letters of inquiry as to their origin began to worry the officials of the Mint, who were at that time as much in the dark as the anxious writers and the eager seekers for the new-found pieces. A few of these restrikes, as they soon proved to be, were disposed of in and near Boston. Mr. C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, had an impression which he obtained from the late William Idler, of Philadelphia. Another was offered to the late W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, whose expert eye at once discovered the lack of the lettered edge on the new pieces, and their doubtful character. An investigation followed, and the mystery was speedily solved.

It appeared that, by the connivance of some of the employees at the Mint, a few impressions had been taken from the dies which had been surreptitiously obtained from the place where they were stored; but either from ignorance or inability, the conspirators had not secured the lettered collar for the edge of their restrikes; their work was therefore easily traced, and they were quickly discovered. The pieces were called in; most of them were readily surrendered by their owners, to save the clerk who had planned the operation from prosecution, and his father, who, if we are rightly informed, held a responsible position, from disgrace, for the affair was as great a surprise and mortification to him as to his associates; but no attempt was ever made, within our knowledge, to recall the "genuine" issue, though it has been often asserted that the Government suppressed the coinage of Dollars of that year. There was never any such coinage to suppress.

Their surrender closed the incident; but one is reminded of Beecher's story of his dog who for years ceased not to visit and bark at the deserted hole of a squirrel which he had once chased, — for every few months the story appears, whether true or not no one really knows, that the secret service officers are investigating "another [counterfeit] 1804 Dollar." So zealous were they, that when the estate of the late Mr. Linderman, formerly Director of the Mint, sold at auction 28 February, 1888, a Dollar of this date for \$470.00, some complications arose, and the piece, by common rumor, was placed beyond reach until the matter was settled. This piece then or subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. James Ten Eyck, of Albany. Mr. Nexsen makes this No. XI in a list of 1804 Dollars and their owners, and considers it one

of the restrikes; the Messrs. Chapman showed that the edge of the Linderman coin was lettered, though in a blundering manner (see *Journal* for April, 1888, p. 100). We are not aware what the final explanation was, which satisfied the Government officers that this was not an illegitimate issue, or how the erroneous lettered edge was then accounted for, but it was finally sold as stated. It has since been claimed that some of these restrikes had their edges lettered by hand punches, and that they can be distinguished by the irregularities of the letters or by the blunders of the workman. If this be true, it might cloud the claim of XI to be a "genuine" piece. One of the restrikes, without lettered edge, is preserved in the Mint cabinet; the others were melted up as fast as they were recovered, and the dies have also been destroyed.

This curious episode led, we are told, to the custom, which has obtained for many years, of cancelling or destroying all dies when the date they bear has passed. No longer do we find evidence of the use of an altered die by "overdates" on our coinage. It only remains for the Government to take the next step, and follow the example of France,—placing a mark on the edge of restruck medals, to indicate that they are not originals, and thus, by showing the approximate date of mintage of all subsequent issues, protect unwary purchasers.

To the "Reporter's Story" on a previous page, and apropos to the above, we must add another from the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, giving an interview with a collector who owned an 1804 Dollar, and knew of three others in the South,—a new version of the "four owners." He says: "It happens unluckily that there are only four originals on earth, and they are locked up in the vaults of the Treasury building at Washington." All the others in private cabinets (including his own) are "restrikes." Important if true. If by "originals" are meant Dollars struck and dated in 1804, there are none, and not one of the "genuine"—the patterns or trial-pieces legitimately struck by Mint officials—is in the "Treasury vault" at Washington; all that the Government owns are in the Mint cabinet, Philadelphia. It is quite evident that the New Orleans collector has confused the story of the "restrikes," which we have given above, with the preparation of the pattern pieces, some thirty or thirty-five years later; the latter, however, were not "restrikes," for until that time the United States Government had never struck an 1804 Dollar, and there is nothing to indicate that it had dies to strike them with, certainly before 1836. How does he know there are "four originals," and only four?

The collector further falls into the common error of thinking that the Dollars reported as struck by the Mint in the fiscal year 1803-4 bore the latter date; of this no evidence exists. On the contrary, every Dollar dated 1804, known to collectors or the Mint, differs from the issues of that period; all "genuine" pieces conform to those struck in 1836-42,—their milling having beaded edge and raised rim, not radial lines like the early dates. (See *Journal* for July, 1897.)

We learn, moreover, that all "originals" struck in 1804, "barring the 'test pieces' now in the Treasury vault," were "dumped into an iron-bound chest," put on board a merchant ship and sunk in "a Chinese typhoon;" and finally, that a friend of the collector was grieved to find that an 1804 Dollar, "known positively to have been locked up in an old chest in Savannah since 1812," and for which he paid \$500, was a "restrike." The editors of the *Journal* would be pleased to learn the address of the present owner of this coin and to receive a description. What will be the next romance?

DESIRED ACQUISITIONS FOR THE CABINET OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

IN the year 1895 Mr. Bauman L. Belden, a prominent and active member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, read an interesting paper before that body, on the Insignia of the Military and Hereditary Societies of the United States, especially those commemorating the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. At the request of the Committee on Papers and Publications of the Society, Mr. Belden

prepared a more complete monograph on this subject, bringing together interesting descriptions of these badges, which have a certain relation to Numismatics, inasmuch as nearly or quite the entire series were the product of special dies. This paper, with numerous illustrations, was printed in the last volume of the Proceedings of the Society, and well repays reading. No account so complete as this has ever before been given to the collector, and many will be surprised to learn how extensive this series is. The badge of the Cincinnati has frequently been described, and is well known; Mr. Belden does not again describe this, but begins with the badge of the Aztec Club of 1847, which, though commemorating events of more than half a century ago, was not incorporated in its present form until 1892; the Club itself, however, dates from 1847. The badge, or cross, somewhat resembles that of the "Loyal Legion." The next in point of time was the Association of Mexican War Veterans, formed in 1866, the badge of which dates from 1876. Then there are the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval Order of the United States, the Naval Legion of the United States, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, composed originally of gentlemen who served as officers in the Civil War in the Union army, and their eldest sons in hereditary succession as in the Cincinnati; the Medal of Honor Legion, composed of those to whom that medal (which is similar in character to the Victoria Cross) has been awarded; and many others of more recent date, confined to those who served either in the Civil War, the Spanish American War, whether in the U. S. Army or in some of the Volunteer organizations which were called out when these wars began. There are also a few similar societies formed by survivors of the Confederate Army, and still others composed of officers, or their descendants, who fought in the various Indian Wars. Many of these Orders are so far recognized by the War Department as to be permitted to be worn with the army uniform, by members entitled to that privilege.

Such is a brief and incomplete list of these "Orders" or badges, and Mr. Belden, as Chairman of the Committee on the Insignia of Military and Hereditary Societies, has recently issued a circular asking those who possess these jewels to aid him in making a complete collection for the cabinet of the Society. He says, and how truthfully any one who has attempted to make such a collection will thoroughly appreciate, that because several of these societies have gone out of existence, their insignia are now extremely difficult to be obtained. New designs have displaced those originally worn; and to obtain one of the earlier badges of several of them is almost impossible. This difficulty will of course increase as time goes on, and the steps now taken are by no means too early. The Society has already made satisfactory progress, and being an incorporated body, with considerable funds invested for carrying out its objects, and with a list of enthusiastic members, it is in a position to guarantee the security of those Badges which may be intrusted to its care, either as gifts or loans. It is the hope of the committee that the societies which restrict the issue of their insignia to members will waive their rule in its favor. Certainly no more interesting collection, from a historical point of view to say nothing of any other reasons, could be gathered, or would attract greater attention from American visitors to the cabinet than the one proposed.

We trust the committee will extend its work so as to include also the various medals of the Grand Army, which Mr. Nichols has been describing in the *Journal* for the last two years. Many of these, as our readers know, are of great local interest; they commemorate many gallant soldiers of the Civil War; and their local allusions, as will be seen by reference to those described in the present number of the *Journal*, are often very suggestive. These also are more and more difficult to find; the Grand Army, in the course of nature, will soon have passed, and no time should be lost in obtaining as many of its medals and badges as possible before they are lost. The efforts of Mr. Belden and his associates have the cordial sympathy of the *Journal*, and we trust that many of our readers will be willing to aid the committee. Medals may be sent to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York City, and will be duly acknowledged.

M.





# LYMAN H. LOW,

## NUMISMATIST,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY; THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON; THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, ETC.

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